



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 20, 1908.

A REPLY TO CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

THE CRISIS OF THE DAY.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 40

A REPLY TO CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

While some of the reports of the daily proceedings of the A. F. of L. Convention have reached the *LABOR CLARION*, it is too early to give a resume of the business transacted. The daily papers have published reports from the convention, and there is no need to recapitulate here.

Treasurer John B. Lennon submitted his annual report, the figures of which correspond with those of Secretary Morrison. The total fund handled by Treasurer Lennon during his incumbency as Treasurer is \$1,782,943.19. The introductory paragraph of Treasurer Lennon's report is quite interesting and should be read by every trade unionist. He says:

"For a period of eighteen years I have been each year reporting to the convention of the A. F. of L. as its Treasurer. During that considerable period of time the trade union movement has encountered many obstacles, and in a large measure overcome them. The calamity howlers have been in our midst, pointing out the near dissolution of the trade union movement. But in spite of all opposition, both from within and from without, the trade union movement has steadily made progress. Improved conditions have been secured. Wages have been advanced. The intelligence of the workers has made wonderful progress, and the solidarity of our movement is greater now than at any time in the past history of organized labor on the continent. With this knowledge before us, there should be no gloom or discouragement as to the future. Obstacles will be met, but the trade union will meet them successfully. The pessimists, I suppose, will always remain with us; but their lamentations will not be sufficiently potent to retard the progress of organized labor. To the officers of the Federation, the officers of the national and international unions, and to the thousands of members of the local unions whom I have met during the past year, I want to extend to them, one and all, my regards, my appreciation of their kindness and consideration, and extend to them, one and all, my very best wishes for their individual well-being in the years which are to come."

Secretary Frank Morrison reports, that at the close of the year, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, the receipts of the Federation were \$207,655.23 and the expenditures \$196,937.36; the surplus of \$10,717.87, together with the balance on hand September 30, 1907, of \$127,910.02, shows a balance on hand at the close of this fiscal year of \$138,627.89, of which \$33,345.80 are in the general fund and \$105,282.09 in the defense fund. During the 28 years since the Federation is in existence, the receipts were \$1,822,631.65 and the expenditures \$1,684,003.76.

The gain in membership reported by secretaries of the national and international organizations and the local trade and federal labor unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor over the membership on the first of September last year is 57,459; according to the per capita tax paid to the Federation by the different organizations the entire membership is 1,689,200.

The 64 national or international organizations which pay other than strike benefits also, the following sums were expended: Death benefits, \$1,257,244.29; death benefits to members' wives, \$31,390.00; sick benefits, \$593,541.34; tool insurance, \$5,871.63; traveling benefits, \$51,093.86, and unemployed benefits, \$205,254.31.

"The members of the San Francisco labor unions do not perform an honest day's work for a day's wage which is paid them."

This, in substance, was the announcement on Thursday evening, November 12th, of Charles M. Schwab, millionaire head of the Bethlehem Steel Company and of the Union Iron Works.

Continuing, the steel magnate said:

"Until the present labor organization is changed you can accomplish nothing in the way of construction or manufacture.

"The cost of labor in this city is twice as much as in any of the Eastern cities, not so much because of the wage paid, but because of the amount and the quality of the work performed.

"Never again will any sane, conservative man build a ship here until the labor situation has been radically changed.

"I lost \$3,000,000 in this city in one year because of the attitude of union labor and scratched it off the books as charged.

"Labor organizations as conducted here are not a benefit to the laboring people. It may take them a long time to realize it, but the awakening must come."

Then came a plea for concerted action against the unions. The Rotary Club, formed to "boost," listened to a "knock."

It will be well to go back a year. On Wednesday, October 16, 1907, Mr. Schwab came to San Francisco. He said the Union Iron Works had lost \$2,700,000 on three warships, that there was a scarcity of labor, industrial troubles had hindered construction, and he wasn't sure whether the Works would be closed down or operations continued.

In the San Francisco *Call* of October 18th, 1907, Mr. Schwab said: "I always pay as high, and in some cases higher wages, than many others in the same business."

On October 19th, 1907, the steel millionaire said, addressing a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange: "I have decided to proceed with work at the Union Iron Works on a larger scale than ever before. We shall modernize the plant, and spend not less than \$1,000,000 to put it in a position to compete with any similar manufacturing institution in the world. Manufacturing cannot thrive where labor conditions are wrong, and wages and hours artificially regulated without regard for the eternal principle of supply and demand. England has gone back because one man in Pittsburg can do as much work as four men in England. That man should get larger wages because of the excellence and quantity of his product. I have never dealt with organized labor because I have paid better wages and hence have been able to command better men. The union, like any trust, which restricts the quantity of its output and arbitrarily adjusts prices, cannot long survive. We shall lose some money at first—we shall lose a great deal, in fact—but we will make a great deal later. The abnormal conditions imposed by the working-man cannot last."

Interesting in this connection is the following, reproduced from the *Call* of October 20th, 1907: "Charles M. Schwab and his party's visit will cost the millionaire about \$5,500. Schwab traveled here in a private car. His secretary stated that the bill to the railroad amounted to \$2,500. The same sum

THE PART OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN B. CLARK.

The particular phase of the topic on which I shall speak concerns certain recent movements in the labor world, which seem to offer us allies in the cause of peace. There has not been a time when we could not count on a more or less cordial assistance from organized labor in efforts to prevent war and to establish on a firm basis a system of arbitration. While that has been true, the amount of zeal actually displayed in that cause by organized labor has not been as great heretofore as it has recently become. The reason for that is not what we wish it were, but the fact itself we have to make the most of. Organized labor has become of late far more zealous in the cause of peace than it was. You are familiar with the fact that while in England and America trade unions do not, as a rule, go openly and definitely into politics for the accomplishment of their chief purposes, in the countries of continental Europe they do so; and it is there among continental nations that the influence of labor has largely affected not only the laws of the different countries, but the relations of the countries to each other. It is the international character of such unions which, though not new, is much more dominant than it ever was before. The workmen of different countries have come to feel themselves so much a band of brethren that some of them have almost considered the question whether their allegiance belongs primarily to their class or their country; and the question has even been debated whether in the case of war they would fight for their country at all. Personally, I think that their allegiance to their own countries is more dominant than in their utterances they sometimes make it, and that, if war should actually arise, they could be relied upon to do such patriotic fighting as they have done heretofore. The question of brotherhood with men of other countries would, for the moment, be held in abeyance. Nevertheless, that sense of brotherhood is growing and would most assuredly lead the organized workers of the world to protest against and resist by every means short of rebellion any policy on the part of their governments which would force them to fight against those whom they regard as brethren.

Now recently there has come upon the field a power which is not new, but has acquired a great deal of additional importance, namely, modern socialism. And I want, in the first place, to make a grand concession as to one of the claims of the socialist party. This I do the more willingly because I am far from agreeing with the ultimate purposes of that party. It claims to be the great peace society of the world and has done much to justify that claim. As in the case of the organized labor there is reason for it which is not wholly agreeable. It was once expressed to me by a labor leader of the United States. Just after the beginning of this series of conferences I asked him for certain facts concerning the protests made by bodies of laborers both in Europe and America against a recent war and, in giving me the facts, he thought it necessary to assume a somewhat apologetic attitude, lest I should think that laborers were unduly soft-hearted. He said, "It is not because we are particularly tender-hearted, but because we have another war on

(Continued on Page 6)

hand." It is the fact that they feel they are fighting the capitalist class in every country—that they have an issue which they must push through to success, and that cannot be carried to success without very close relations between the brethren in different countries—that makes them so earnest in this direction. Now that consideration has become far more apparent and more dominant than it formerly was. What the great socialist bodies of the various countries want is something more radical than getting better wages by making better bargains with their employers. They want no compromise with the existing wage system. They want it completely abolished. They want that done which would be to the deadly injury of capitalists as a class. And the warfare they have on hand—that which drives them into a position of fraternity with each other—is a much more powerful incentive than the one in which the trade unionists are engaged. One could count on a protest from all the organized bands of socialists the world over so loud and so powerful that it would out-do any protest that has ever been officially made against the declaration of war. It would be heard and respected in our own country, where the socialistic movement has not gone so far as it has in many others.

LABOR CO-OPERATING FOR PEACE.

Now what does that mean as to the policy of peace societies? Is there a way whereby this enormous and growing force may be effectively utilized? Does it mean that we can count on a very large membership of trade unionists and socialists in the peace societies of the world? I think the answer of those who have tried some experiments in this direction would probably be "no" rather than "yes." Though possibly, as the world still lives in hope of getting the organized workingmen into the church, we may hope, sooner or later, to get them into the peace societies. But we have formed a close affiliation with commercial bodies, and to our great advantage. The cause we seek to promote has been enormously furthered by the affiliation the peace organizations have formed with the various boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and kindred bodies, whose interests are so disastrously affected by the outbreak of war. That, however, tends to put our organizations in affiliation with those with which the socialists and the organized laborers have an issue. And if they are to be each other's brethren, because they are not altogether brotherly towards us, I am not sure it is possible to expect them to come into our ranks as individuals and simply enlarge our numbers. The laboring men of the different lands will work the harder for peace with each other if they hold aloof from us, but, in my judgment, it is entirely possible to secure concurrent action with the bodies as a whole. If we did nothing whatsoever, they would go on working in behalf of arbitration. What they would do would be in line with what we are trying to do; and they would powerfully second our efforts. Their influence now is so powerful that it almost carries with it the key to success in the further and more difficult things which the friends of peace have still to accomplish. We have done much, and in my opinion, what we have already accomplished has been aided in an essential way and without much observation by this same influence. What has been thus far gained could not have been gained without it. The influence is now much more dominant than it has been and is more likely to carry weight in the councils of governments. It can assist us at this critical point, where we find ourselves "between great achievements and great difficulties." It is a force that can overcome the difficulties, if anything in the world can do so.

IN CONCLUSION.

And now, just one more word as to the cost of securing peace by this means. It looks, on the face of it, as though, if peace depended on this influence—and in my judgment it does so—it would have to be secured at the cost of a very serious break in the fraternal relations between different classes within each country. Are we insuring ourselves against war at the cost of a great amount of suspicion and enmity among our own people? Exactly, that is

scarcely true. The growing suspicion, enmity and the struggle of classes we should have in any case. It would have existed even though war had long ago ceased to be a possibility, and the measures we are now taking to prevent war do not aggravate the trouble at home, but rather tend to lessen it. The existence of this line of demarcation within every country, with its basis of class contention, does now work powerfully in the direction of peace between nations and is likely to continue to do so. We must make the most of this; and the question arises how can we find the way to do it. We should exhaust our diplomacy in bringing about an alliance in international affairs with those who, in internal affairs are, in a certain way, against us.

We have not, then, bought a prospect of peace with other nations at the cost of any increase of enmity among ourselves. It is in order, however, to ask whether the enmity that exists is bound to be permanent. After wars are things of the past—after the court of arbitration shall be on so firm a basis that all nations must and will resort to it—shall we find ourselves in a state of internal dissension which, if it does not mean civil war, will mean a menace, here and there, to local order and security and an end of the hope of general brotherhood? If so, our last state will be worse than the first. There is ground for hope for a better outcome. Arbitration will have its field within nations as well as between them and cordial and brotherly relations are not a dream though, frankly, the realization of them seems farther off than the ending of international wars. In these matters the economist is not forbidden to invoke the aid of moral forces. He lapses here—if it be a lapse—into idealism and believes in a future of harmony and fraternity, even though, by his own accustomed methods, he cannot fully blaze the route by which humanity will reach it. Quarrels and enmities will ultimately end, as will literal battles.

Men are destined to be brothers in spirit as they are in blood. The day of general peace is coming; but it will take more elevated forces than those of mere self-interest to bring it.

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

What a much abused person is he, the hardest worked and poorest paid of men. The employer hates him and the fool workingman does not love him. He must know the trade of his craft and also be a philosopher. He must be a business man and also be a student of history and economics. He must be honest and yet be a diplomat. He must be a fighter and yet be a strategist. He must be an organizer and an orator.

No one who knows him need envy him, for of all positions, his is the most thankless. He strives hard that all men may receive union wages and union hours and yet he himself works sixteen hours a day. Every member of his union is his boss, every act of his is subject to their scrutiny. Few to boost him, many to "knock" him.

To be a business agent one must be ready to make all sacrifices, to undergo all hardships and undertake the cause of humanity, to lead men to a better way of living. He is the last to vote for a strike, the first to enter its fight. The first to give up his best energies to its success, the last to surrender. If the strike is won he gets no credit. If the strike is lost, he is deposed, and yet some men are born to be business agents.—*Exchange.*

The unions of Pasadena (California) have gained the praise of the directors of the Tournament of Roses because of their assistance and financial contributions. This is a healthy sign. It goes to show that organized labor is interested in all that pertains to the community's advancement or pleasure, and some Southern California efforts to ostracise trade unionists are simply founded on a desire to apotheosize the non-unionist for purely selfish reasons.

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A TRIBUTE TO THE PRINTERS' HOME.

The Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, with a slogan of "she sits forever in the sun," contributes the following account of the visit of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor convention to the Home. It will be noticed that the reference to the proposition to install a tuberculosis annex in Arizona is slightly "off its feet," but otherwise the account is excellent:

"The Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colorado, was, on November 11th, the Mecca for more than 500 of the labor leaders and delegates to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, who made the pilgrimage as the guests of the International Typographical Union. The visit brought the country's representative laboring men in touch with the greatest institution of its kind in the world, an institution which stands as a monument to the labor movement.

"The delegates were taken in carriages to the Home, situated on an eminence a mile east of the city, where they were served with an old-time western barbecue. Then followed an inspection of the buildings, and grounds, and afterwards many made the trip to the summit of Pikes' Peak.

"Fraternalism in trades unionism, as exemplified by the Union Printers' Home, was a revelation to the visitors, and many of them, enthused by their inspection, declared their intention of advocating the establishment of national homes and sanatoria by other organizations. In fact, the barbers, teamsters and musicians are now considering Colorado Springs as a site for this purpose.

"Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said: 'The Union Printers' Home is a magnificent institution; a monument to the intelligence and the humanity of the labor union movement.' Mr. Gompers, as well as John Mitchell, expressed the hope that other trade organizations would not be slow in following the example of the I. T. U. T. L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. of A., said: 'The Printers' Home is the most remarkable institution of its kind in the country. The visit of the delegates of the A. F. of L. will educate labor throughout the country to the importance of such institutions. What impressed me most was the splendid management, the perfect arrangements for caring for invalids, and the humane features in throwing out safeguards against disease and in providing homes for those who have finished their life's work and are unable in their declining years to care for themselves.' Officers of the American Federation who were present were: President Samuel Gompers; Secretary Frank Morrison; Treasurer John B. Lennon; First Vice-President James Duncan; Second Vice President John Mitchell; Third Vice-President James O'Connell; Fourth Vice-President Max Morris; Fifth Vice-President D. A. Hayes; Sixth Vice-President Daniel J. Keefe; Seventh Vice-President W. D. Huber, and Eighth Vice-President J. F. Valentine. James Lynch, President of the I. T. U. and Superintendent Charles Deacon were official hosts.

"Since the main building of the Home was dedicated on May 12th, 1892, nearly \$800,000 has been spent. Every cent of this, with the exception of the original Childs-Drexel gift of \$10,000, has been contributed by the union printers of North America. The annual income of \$90,000 is derived from a 15 cent monthly per capita tax. The average number of residents at the Home is 145, the average cost per month per resident being about \$33. There are now six buildings, surrounded by beautiful landscape gardening.

"Within the last few years the trustees have devoted special attention to the treatment of tuberculosis, and the results have been so satisfactory that a proposition to transfer the sanatorium to Arizona was decisively defeated at the Boston convention in August. The most approved and scientific methods are being employed to fight the disease. In 1904, ten tents of special design were erected. Their efficiency in the treatment of lung trouble has been demonstrated, and officials of the union say that fully fifty per cent of the patients recover."

NOTES FROM OAKLAND.

It is thought that the action of the central body last Monday evening will be duplicated by nearly all the affiliated unions. The editor of the LABOR CLARION states that he will gladly co-operate in every possible way, and we may soon join hands with our fellow unionists in San Francisco in a general endeavor to place the official labor paper in the homes of members in Alameda County. When one considers the very reasonable tariff of six and two-thirds cents a month for a single subscription, there should be a unanimous response. For this sum the individual receives a sixteen page paper at the end of each week, has the opportunity to read notes from his organization, and keeps in touch with the labor movement in the State of California.

The Rev. C. R. Brown of Oakland's First Congregational Church will be given a banquet by his friends next Tuesday night, November 24th, in the Home Club, East Oakland. He has just returned from a six months' vacation. Dr. Brown's parishioners requested the co-operation of trade unionists on this occasion, and A. M. Thompson, President of the California State Federation of Labor, was added to the invitation committee. This is as it should be, for Dr. Brown is the ministerial fraternal delegate to the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, he is a warm friend of the trade union, and has publicly stated that his purchasing power is in keeping with his advocacy of the movement. On one occasion the reverend gentleman proudly referred to the union label in his coat.

D. L. Beatty, secretary of the Oakland Typographical Union, has been the recipient of many congratulations on his marriage.

An effort is being made to erect a labor temple in Oakland. The Building Trades Council is at work in this connection, the central body has selected three delegates to join a general committee, and the unions will be solicited to send a representation. The cause is good. There is no reason why the organized workers in Alameda County shouldn't have a home of their own. It will take time to build a temple, as well as money, but the first requisite is an energetic phalanx of opinion on the part of those directly concerned.

MRS. C. W. PETRY RETURNS THANKS.

Last Friday evening the Labor Council ordered the publication of the following letter in the official paper:

"OAKLAND, CAL., Nov. 5, 1908.

"To the Members of the San Francisco Labor Council—

"At this time, when we feel so deeply the loss of our loved one, words of thanks for your kind sympathy and beautiful floral offering seem very hard, indeed to express.

"In the LABOR CLARION, published by your organization, I find a tribute paid Mr. Petry which I value most highly, coming, as it does, from men who seek the same standard as he did.

"Many of you know how devoted Mr. Petry was to the cause of trade unionism, and so the honor which your Council has shown him is greatly appreciated, and we tender our most sincere thanks.

"Very respectfully,

"Mrs. CHAS. W. PETRY AND CHILDREN."

The Riverside (California) papers are concerned in "the problem of the unemployed," and are advertising an "original scheme" for meeting the issue. The city is to establish a municipal wood-yard, where all of those making application for relief will be given an opportunity to work to the amount of the meals and lodging furnished them, and those not applying for relief, and not applying for work, and who accordingly find lodgment in jail on charges of vagrancy, will be compelled to work at the municipal wood-yard for their own good—and the good of the city. In connection with this, it is proposed to again conduct a free labor bureau with the idea of finding employment for those who are honestly in search thereof. Whether this plan will prove the panacea of our unemployed ills remains to be seen.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

BY A. J. EISSING.

During each month for the last two years about 21,000 Russian immigrants have entered the port of New York.

There are three central labor bodies in New York City recognized by the A. F. of L.—one in Brooklyn, one in the Bronx and one in Manhattan.

A new law passed by the State of Oklahoma orders that all school books issued to the children of that State must bear the union label.

The wealth of New Zealand, according to recent statistics, is \$1,480 per person, and it is said to be the highest of any country in the world.

Representatives of 5,000 Scottish fishermen who have been inspecting the prospects in Australia state that the Australian mackerel grounds are the best in the world.

For the benefit of out-door workers who must have their hands free, a German inventor has brought out a tent-shaped umbrella that straps to the shoulders.

The total earnings of union printers in the United States and Canada show an approximate of \$3,123,000, and an average wage of something near \$70 a month for the membership.

Ten thousand pairs of shoes are produced daily from a single eastern factory. Every 24 hours it uses the hides and skins of 7,620 kids, 300 horses and colts, 300 calves and 425 steers.

Because it involved sharing wages, Shenango, Pa., tin mill employees have voted overwhelmingly against permitting employees of the Greer mill, idle for three months, to work part time with them.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America will not hold a convention this year. An amendment to the constitution designed to make a convention possible has been defeated in the referendum by the narrow majority of 306.

A school for wives is the latest undertaking of Chicago clubwomen. Courses will be given in the making of clothes, cooking, household economies and general housekeeping. The idea is to make good housewives, and to make them through organized, unified effort.

France stands alarmed by an increase of something like 10 per cent in four years in the cost of food, clothing and other necessary supplies. Milk is 13 per cent higher, meat 27 per cent, cheese 16 per cent, oil 25 per cent. The price of rice has doubled. Rents follow the upward trend.

Last year there were in India 44 jute mills, containing 25,000 looms and 520,000 spindles, and employing daily 167,000 persons. It is estimated that the consumption of raw material in the jute mills of Calcutta is sixteen times that of Dundee, the next most important center of the jute industry in the world.

There is a movement in the east on the part of a number of labor unions to eliminate from their respective constitutions the clause which bars the discussion of politics at meetings of the organizations. The leaders in this direction assert that they are moved to this action by changed conditions in the country, and demand that such a step must be taken for the better protection of organized labor.

On the theory that times of peace should supply the materials for possible war, the International Union of Steam Engineers has increased its per capita tax, the increase to go to a defense fund, which it is hoped to build to such proportions as to remove the probabilities of future trouble, and insure the membership from suffering or inconvenience in the cases where strikes are unavoidable or lockouts occur.

ANNIVERSARY BALL OF UPHOLSTERERS

On Saturday evening, November 21st (to-morrow night), Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28, will celebrate its fourteenth birthday by entertaining members and friends at a ball in Saratoga Hall, 225 Valencia Street, near Valencia Theatre. The grand march starts at 8:30 o'clock, and one of the best orchestras in the city has been engaged. The admission fee is fifty cents for gentlemen—ladies free.

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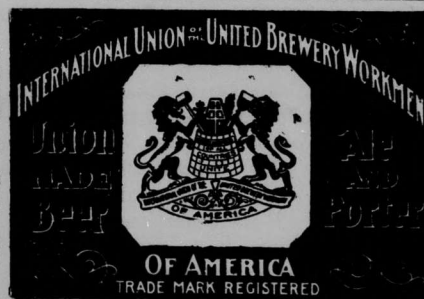
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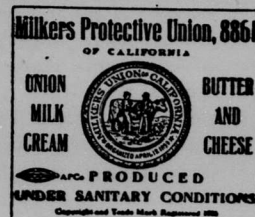


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Union Made Clothing

== THREE BIG STORES ==

A REPLY TO CHARLES M. SCHWAB. (Continued from Page 3)

will be paid for the return journey. Schwab's suite of rooms at the Fairmont for eighty-four hours for himself and party will cost not less than \$125. In addition the Fairmont management will collect \$200 for meals. Wages for the four servants on the private car for the 12½ days at \$3.00 a day will cost an additional \$150. Another item is made up of the food and wine supplies for the two journeys."

Another interesting side of Charles M. Schwab is furnished by the report of his address before the students of the University of California at Berkeley on November 12th, 1908:

"Steel production has grown from 1,000,000 to 24,000,000 tons in twenty-four years.

"I have every reason to believe that the corporation, as we know it today—the trust, as they call it—as a form of industrial organization, has come to stay. Its economy alone will make it permanent. The corporation can manufacture goods more cheaply than the individual company of the older regime; it can utilize the many products of every manufacture that have hitherto gone to waste; it can pay higher wages. The United States Steel Corporation has never stinted its men, but has increased their wages every time it could really afford to do so.

"I have always believed in paying the highest wage possible, but in return I demand the most work of which the laborer is possible.

"I have lived in palatial residences in Boston and New York, and thought at the time that I was really experiencing happiness. But I have come to find out since then that the sweetest music to me is not the clink of gold, but the crashing of the steam hammer and the shrilling of the factory whistle."

There is so much of interest to thoughtful men and women in the various statements of Charles M. Schwab, that no apology is needed. Before we pass on, the following figures may not be amiss:

The three prominent items of the annual statement of the steel trust are: Amount of sales, \$757,014,767.60; net profits, \$177,201,561.65; salaries and wages, \$160,825,822.00. From the foregoing it appears that the profits of all concerned—workers and investors—amounted to \$338,027,383.65, which is the aggregate of salaries, wages and net profits. Of this aggregate profit the investors got \$177,201,561.65, or about 52½ per cent, whereas the workers got only about 47½ per cent.

Louis F. Post, writing in the Chicago Public of October 16th, observes in this connection:

"The share of the investors was about 11 per cent of the value of the property as capitalized, for it is capitalized at \$1,600,000,000. But this capitalization is fictitious, being put at that high figure for the purpose, among other purposes, of hiding the fact that the net profits are scandalously excessive. Even the 11 per cent is an enormous profit on legitimate investment; but as the properties of the steel trust are not worth more than a third of the capitalization, except for the monopoly power with which the tariff invests them, and probably never cost the steel trust a penny more than that, the net profits on the actual investment were over 33 per cent. This is equivalent to a 22 per cent dividend for the steel trust on account of the protective tariff."

Striking, indeed, though not unusual, is the difference between the return to investors and the salaries and wages paid. The "salaries" include the amounts paid to officers and figureheads, and the "wages" indicate the compensation for the workers. As there are 210,180 employees reported, the average for each is only \$64.00 a month, less than \$15.00 a week, which is \$2.50 a day.

The San Francisco Examiner of November 14th, 1908, after referring to the "rush of words to the head at the banquet," continues:

"Mr. Schwab is clearly mistaken. That is proven by the records of his own works. Before Mr. Schwab came into control of the Union Iron Works, that establishment was an active bidder for warship con-

tracts. Between 1886 and 1908 it built the following ships for the navy:

- "Battleships—Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin.
- "Armored Cruisers—California, South Dakota.
- "Unarmored Cruisers—Charleston, Milwaukee, Olympia, San Francisco, Tacoma.
- "Monitors—Monterey, Wyoming.
- "Gunboats—Marietta, Wheeling.

"It is absurd to say that these ships cost twice as much for labor as ships built in the East. The management of the Union Iron Works has no doubt been as patriotic as any other body of men, but it wasn't making the Government a present of a half or a quarter of the cost of the ships. The Union Iron Works was an active competitor for contracts for warships up to the year 1901 because it made money by it. And it got the contracts to build these ships because it put in lower bids than other builders.

"All this was done, however, before Mr. Schwab secured control of the Union Iron Works. Since he acquired that property, in 1903, the Union Iron Works has not put in a bid for warship contracts. It has retired from the competition because Mr. Schwab is interested in Eastern iron works where ships may be built without hauling the materials three thousand miles, and where wages can more readily be kept down.

"The trouble with the Union Iron Works is not the inefficiency of its workmen, but the circumstances that it is owned by other shipbuilders who bought it to get rid of its competition. Let it go at that, Mr. Schwab, without slandering our workmen. It's hard enough for them to be out of a job without losing their good name, to boot."

It will be noted that Mr. Schwab, despite his experiences with the Union Iron Works, made no charge in 1907 of restriction of output. Of course he didn't like the unions any better than he does now. That is understood.

Inquiry has been made by the LABOR CLARION, and from reliable information we say that *there is no restriction of output in the Union Iron Works, that of the 3800 men employed there at the time of the effort to gain the eight-hour day in May last year, less than 900 were members of the different organizations affiliated with the Iron Trades Council. A very large percentage of the mechanics in the Union Iron Works, when conditions are normal, are Eastern men who have worked in various sections of the country.*

Another fallacy indulged in by Mr. Schwab is his attack on the so-called "leaders" of unionism. The unions control and handle their own business, and are "leaders" of those they hire.

The splendid workmanship that was shown in the Oregon and Olympia and all the other vessels built at the Union Iron Works is a refutation of the reflection on ability.

The temperate climatic conditions on the Pacific Coast have enabled repeated demonstrations of the ability of local mechanics to obtain the best possible results.

It is known that the Union Iron Works has made money for those associated with it in past years, and it is worth noting that both this year and last Charles M. Schwab declared his intention of spending large sums in improving and enlarging the plant.

As a matter of cold fact, there is a difference between the mechanics of this section of the land and some of those employed in the large plants East controlled by Charles M. Schwab. Here we have a high grade of American citizens. They want a living wage to support themselves and their families. Their desire to give their children a good education is natural. The "clink of gold" is unknown music. Fancy dinners and private cars are beyond their means, and the "crashing of the steam hammer and the shrilling of the factory whistle" are but the means to an end—not the end. There are higher things than making money.

One sore point with these gentlemen of wealth is the plan to install the eight-hour workday in San Francisco in the next two years. They have long been accustomed to ten hours' toil for their employees, to pay many of those of foreign birth a very



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low wage rate, and the effort of the trade unions to change these conditions is, of course, most distasteful to them.

The day will come when there will be a change. To condemn men to a workday that gives no adequate time for leisure, to pay salaries that appear high at "rotary dinners," and to endeavor to clamp down the wheels of progress in the clutch for more millions, is not to contribute to the advancement of civilization.

All honor to the pioneers of the Pacific Coast who are striving for the things that make life worth the living. Their struggles will gain for their co-workers in the East the eight-hour day in the future. Their by no means extravagant wage-rate will influence toward a better distribution of the wealth that does not belong entirely to Charles M. Schwab and his associates.

"Rotary dinners" are good, maybe. The "clink of gold" may satisfy. But the stern situation facing the community is not to be met by the diatribe of a millionaire that labor must abide "by the eternal principle of supply and demand."

No, Mr. Schwab, labor is a vital force. It is man himself. And the sweetest music the citizen true to his God, his country and himself can hear is the laughter of the children of his household, the contentment of the wife, the knowledge that the bread winner will not be prematurely aged in contributing to other men's millions by his daily toil, and the realization that until justice shall reign supreme there stands like a bulwark the trade-union against money-madness of the millionaires of this time.

NEWS FROM THE PRINTING PRESSMEN.

William J. Young, a member of No. 24, died on Wednesday, November 11th. The interment took place on the 13th in Holy Cross Cemetery. A delegation from the union paid the last mark of respect to one whose demise is regretted by the membership.

A visit was paid by representatives of the pressmen and printers to Marin County last week. As a result, the Tocsin Publishing Company of San Rafael now carries the union label. Business Agent C. W. Radebold of No. 24 and I. T. U. Organizer George E. Mitchell of No. 21 represented their organizations.

International President George L. Berry is expected in San Francisco about the first day of December. He will be warmly greeted by his associates both in and out of the Printing Pressmen's Union, for Mr. Berry has proved himself able and energetic.

The regular meeting of the union was held on Monday evening, November 9th. Four applications for membership were received. Considerable routine business was transacted.

Press Assistants' Union met on Wednesday evening, November 11th. Officers for the coming term were nominated, and reports of the progress of the organization submitted by those in charge of the business.

President Berry, in his official monthly letter, points out the folly of the union-fighting remnant of the United Typothetae of America. He advocates support of those organizations of employers that stand for business relations with all concerned in the production of printing. Two paragraphs are well worth quoting:

"The prediction in the *American Pressman* for last month that many of the employing printers who have been opposing the eight-hour day policy would recede from their position before another six weeks, has been fully borne out by the stampede of the Typothetae members in Chicago and elsewhere to the eight-hour day. Especially interesting is the action of the Chicago employers, because of their standing as officials of the National Typothetae of America until the recent convention held in Boston, and A. R. Barnes, for many years a member of the executive board and a direct representative in the legal battle of the Typothetae with the I. P. P. and A. U., are the two principal employers to place their establishments on the eight-hour day basis.

Although a settlement has not been made with the pressmen and assistants and other trades in Chicago for the eight-hour day, it is generally conceded as an acknowledgment on the part of the employers that the position of the organization is recognized to be correct.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that such establishments as the A. R. Barnes & Co., R. R. Donnelly, the Hall Co., of Chicago; De Vinne's, the Publishers, and Winthrop's of New York, and Nunemacher of Louisville, and many others are deserting the foolish business destructive methods of the United Typothetae of America."

Bobby—"Mr. Updyke, what do you suppose Clara said about you just before you came in?"

Mr. Updyke—"I haven't an idea in the world, Robert."

Bobby—"Well, you've guessed it. That's just what she did say."

"What is your idea of helping the farmer?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "the first and most important thing is to give him some good advice about how to vote."

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THANKSGIVING.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The bounteous harvest—fruit of the cold, and the rain, and the storm, as well as the warmth, and the sunshine and calm, all of them needed to bring to us the blessings of life and nourishment.

The full-grown man—master of self; quick to respond to the needs of the weak, and ready to help in the battle of life—made strong by the stress and the strain of the strife, these having their share in bringing to him the broadening-out and the filling-in, which gave him a vision of his brother-man as part of God's great universe, which was made for all mankind.

H. L. White is the LABOR CLARION's advertising representative. He takes the place vacated by E. J. Wood, who resigned to ally himself with one of the large advertising agencies of the city. Mr. Wood has our best wishes.

Judge Hunt put in force a new court rule on November 13th. He decided to give precedence to emergency personal damage suits, thus complying with the request of the San Francisco Labor Council. The Judge set the case of Charles Sullivan, a teamster who was almost crushed to death a few months ago, for trial on December 14th. The injured man, who lost one of his legs and had the other crushed so that it is retained only by the use of silver wires, is suing the United Railroads for \$100,000 damages. If Judge Hunt had not advanced the case, it probably would not have been reached for a year.

Quite a number of exchanges reach the LABOR CLARION office giving fulsome credit to the *Christian Endeavor World* for a review of the book entitled "Letters from a Workingman." This book is well worth while. Its author shows an interest in and knowledge of the trade-union movement, but the *Christian Endeavor World* is a non-union publication. It fails to recognize the printers' eight-hour day, and it hardly becomes journals carrying the label to take their inspiration from the publication referred to. The better plan is to procure a copy of the book, read it, and review it from a personal knowledge of its contents.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County decided last Monday evening, at the regular meeting in Oakland, to make the LABOR CLARION the official paper of the body. Copies for the membership were subscribed, and each week there will appear a synopsis of the business of the Central Council. Steps are to be taken to interest affiliated unions in Oakland, and it is predicted that in the near future there will be a substantial increase in the circulation from across-bay sources. There is so much in common between the San Francisco and Oakland Councils that the decision noted will surely bear good fruit. We hereby acknowledge the support of the trade unionists of Alameda County, and hope soon to set aside a department for news of especial interest to them.

THE CRISIS OF THE DAY.

It would ill-become a paper interested in the questions of moment to pass over the existing situation in the city of San Francisco. The organized workers of any community are concerned in all that pertains to the welfare of the people generally, and when circumstances cause a deep impression or agitate civic life, it is well to pause and take stock.

Last Friday afternoon an attempt was made to murder Francis J. Heney, not because he is Heney, but because he stood—and stands—for a well-defined policy in the prosecution of men charged with crime. It is possible that the individual who fired the shot did so of his own volition—it is not our purpose to take up that theme of discussion.

Every man and woman with a regard for that which is right, and not wholly blinded by prejudice or confused by statements that have appeared around the so-called "graft prosecution," will join the LABOR CLARION in congratulating the city that its Assistant District Attorney marvelously escaped an untimely death, and, seemingly, is on the road to recovery.

It is the duty of every citizen to carefully consider his connection with the prosecution of those charged with crime. Is it to be desired that the law shall be arrested because of the combined power of wealth and influence, or because of personal dislikes or innate prejudices? or should there be an insistence that the petty delays and the obstruction tactics foreign to all sense of justice be eliminated from court proceedings, and each man indicted speedily arraigned and tried before a jury of his peers?

It is a reflection on common sense to hear men say that the priceless heritage of the unborn—the valuable franchises, the use of our streets, gained through the illegal use of money, should be exempt from recovery, or those who have violated the law, from punishment, because "it's hurting business." Such an "argument" is a premium for the wrongdoer, an unwarranted assertion, a travesty on "business."

The "graft prosecution," from its inception, has had dealings with some men allied, unfortunately, with the labor movement. A crafty boss collected a coterie of dull-wits to do his bidding. They succumbed to the fascination of gold. Today they stand forth discredited. For the first time in American history the bribers are facing the penitentiary. It had long been the custom to incarcerate the aldermen or supervisors, and allow the owners of public utilities to walk the streets unharmed, to continue their nefarious practices on the next selection of officials. In other words, an attempt is being made to cut down to the root in lieu of chopping off a few branches from the tree of civic corruption. Men who have searched for the truth with open minds have had other reasons presented for the presence of the immunity contract, reasons that clearly show the impossibility of convicting anyone under the plan adopted by the boodling supervisors.

Now that a pistol shot has dispersed the cloud of apathy, and a good deal of prejudices freely bestowed on those on the firing line, we can well afford to stand with those who ask for the cleansing of the city. To the credit of several labor bodies around the Bay of San Francisco, be it said, we have had a clear expression of their views of present-day needs. They ask for enforcement of the law. They deplore the assault on an officer of the municipality, and the resolutions adopted breathe the doctrine of good citizenship.

An attempt has been made in this article to avoid personalities. It is our wish to emphasize the need of regeneration, and to avoid passing on the guilt of any man until he has had a fair trial. There are some things, however, on which we should all be agreed, after allowing for differences of opinion about non-essentials. One is equality before the law. Another is the completion of the processes to determine guilt or innocence without a maze of technicalities intervening for the sole purpose of clogging the wheels of justice. Still another is the importance of considering events for ourselves, guided by reason, and avoiding the counsel based on ulterior motives.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL.

A communication dealing with the important question of purchasing union-made clothing was considered at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday evening. The California State Federation of Labor was responsible for the discussion, and the delegates unanimously agreed with the action taken at the San Jose convention last month.

Readers should pay especial attention to the charge that Asiatic-produced clothing is detrimental to the best interests of the community. The statement is true. Our plain, every-day business is to aid the women associated with us in the trade-union movement. Insist upon the union label. Refuse to consider the excuses too common on the part of storekeepers and clerks whose sole desire is to separate the prospective customer from his or her coin.

The United Garment Workers' of America are earnestly striving to perfect their organization. They appeal to the unionists and citizens generally to employ them in preference to Asiatics. The label on clothing is the best possible rebuke to the output of sweatshops and tenement-houses. In the days to come the demand for the fair product will be so persistent that the battle will be won. In the meantime let us aid by complying with the following resolutions unanimously endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council—for they inform us of our duty and enable us to overcome our failures, as a whole, to live up to the obligations for which the movement stands:

"WHEREAS, opposition to Asiatic and all other forms of cheap and servile labor is a cardinal principle of the labor movement; and

"WHEREAS, large numbers of Asiatics are engaged in the clothing industry of California, thereby endangering the conditions of the white workers in that industry; and

"WHEREAS, most, if not all, of the garments made by Asiatic labor are purchased and worn by workmen, among those being members of labor organizations, in violation of the principle of opposition to Asiatic labor; and

"WHEREAS, the union label is the only guarantee and protection to the purchaser of clothing, as of other products; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor, in ninth annual convention assembled, that we urge upon all members of organized labor and their friends the duty of assisting and supporting the white workers in the clothing industry in their struggle to maintain decent conditions of employment and to combat the evils of Asiatic and sweatshop competition, so destructive of the moral and material standards of American civilization; further

"Resolved, that as the most effective means of assisting the garment workers, we urge upon all affiliated bodies, their members and friends, that they demand the union label of the United Garment Workers of America when purchasing clothing—shirts, overalls and suits, both ready-made and made to measure; further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to all unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor."

Now that the labor movement of this State, by adopting the foregoing resolutions, is fairly on record, it is our bounden duty to heed the call. While there is much to detract one's attention, yet the union label is a fixture in our trade life, and should not be overlooked. Some day we will realize the powerful influence we have right at hand, and buy collectively as well as sell our labor in unison. It takes time to attain any goal. To-day, seemingly, it's simply a case of "keep pegging away." So the bodies with which we are associated urge the purchase of union-made goods, and the resolutions under discussion have as their purport an increase in the demand for the label of the garment workers.

No feasible plan has been presented to the general public that possesses near the merit of the union label. The latter typifies the desire of the maker of garments or other commodities to place a safeguard around the factors of wages and hours.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

As Others See Us.

It is good sometimes to read the opinion of the "other fellow." Here is an article from the Fowler (California) *Ensign*:

"Every one knows that the union label means the 'closed shop,' with a denial of the right to work or to live to all who do not belong to the union. It means the tyranny of numbers through a combination. It means the worst and most degrading species of a trust or monopoly. It is founded on hate, selfishness, injustice and wrong. It means corruption in politics and the overthrow of all for which free government, by all the people for all the people, stands. If anyone wishes or seeks the degradation of labor, it can sooner be brought about by insisting on unjust and tyrannical methods as enforcing, by compulsion or boycotts, the use of the union label. Such an insistence is a disgrace to unionism; it shows an unfair spirit. The Christian Endeavor Society claims to be good in its intentions for all, in that it is helpful to right living and upbuilding. Its membership runs into the millions. Suppose that the Christian Endeavor organization, in view of the good that it has done, and is doing, would resolve that its members should not patronize anyone not a member, or buy a paper, book or other article that did not bear the imprint of its emblem, nor employ a printer who did not carry a certificate of membership and wear its badge? Would our superstitious devotee of a spurious, tyrannical unionism submit or would he rather raise a cry against religious intolerance and seek to organize in order to defeat its tyrannical demands? How would it be with our seekers for office, for judgeships, aldermanic, legislative or administrative position? Would they run to the printers and insist the emblem of the Christian Endeavor should be placed on all their cards and other printing matter used for electioneering purposes? The way to enjoy freedom is to permit the right of freedom to others."

Now that Fowler is on the map, it would be well for trade unionists to give up their organizations, return to the workday guided by the sun, receive for compensation the amount for which the cheapest man will work, permit child labor to ruin the coming generation, insist on women toiling for a pittance without the least protection, "enjoy" the sanitary surroundings now a hideous dream, forget our sick and death benefits, care naught for the aged and unfortunate, abandon our old-age pension plans—if we do these things and a good many more, then we will have that glorious system of freedom of which the Fowler *Ensign*, aping the Los Angeles *Times*, is such a signal defender.

As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as individual freedom. Every law on the statute books is an onslaught on individual liberty. The needs of the community require a standard the very opposite to that advocated by the *Ensign*, and the trade union is a standing protest against the selfishness of the non-unionist, who lulls himself to sleep in the belief that he is "free," and doesn't even wake up on pay day. Charles M. Schwab also believes in freedom, and so do the other millionaires of this land, but they ride in private cars and feast on the best in the market, while their fellows at the other end of the telescope walk and, perhaps, go hungry. There are many needs required by the body politic, but the elimination of the trade union is not one, unless we receive something better in its stead. Until that day comes, we will have to disappoint the Fowler *Ensign* and the other papers of its ilk.

* * *

Factory Inspection a Success.

The Portland *Labor Press* describes the factory inspection law of Oregon, which has now been in operation for 17 months, a great boon to employees.

Prior to the establishment of the bureau of labor, under which the inspection law is enforced, dangerous machinery in sawmill and factory was unguarded by modern safety appliances. This worked a terrible injustice on the working man and woman as, according to our law, he or she has to bear the risks incident to employment regardless of the risk. Since

the inspection law has been put in operation accidents have been greatly reduced.

The cost of the bureau of labor is very trifling in proportion to the great good accomplished in the interest of the laboring people. This small cost is borne almost entirely by the various factories of the State in \$5 and \$10 fees, the same being paid upon inspection of the mill or factory.

During the 16 months (June 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908), that the factory inspection law has been in operation, 4,122 inspections have been made in 1,743 plants. Of this number, since the first inspection was made, 16 have burned, two were destroyed by boiler explosions, 64 have gone out of business, 87 are lying idle and 272 new plants found operating, nearly all of which belong to the lumber industry.

The following money has been received and disbursed during that time:

Receipts—798 \$10 fees, \$7,980; 826 \$5 fees, \$4,130. Total, 1,624 fees, \$12,110.

Disbursements—Salaries to three deputy commissioners, working 1,147 days at \$4 per day, \$4,588; to clerk hire, \$632; expenses for deputy commissioners, \$3,305.67. Total, \$8,526.67. Total on hand (inspection fund), \$3,584.33.

* * *

The Non-Unionist in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles *Herald* of November 13th has the following article of interest to those affiliated with the labor movement, for it shows the utter want of protection of the worker unless allied with an organization, and refutes the boasted "freedom" of the individual:

"That there is danger of the price of laundry work being raised 25 per cent and the salaries and commissions of employees lowered at a corresponding rate, is the opinion of a number of proprietors of laundry shops, who say, however, that they have not signed an agreement to bring the laundry shops of Los Angeles into a trust.

"It is stated that three meetings of the men who desire to form the combine have been held already, and that strong efforts are being made to complete the trust formation.

"A rebate of 60 per cent has been offered some of our customers in order to take the work from our drivers," said J. I. Clements, proprietor of the California Laundry. "A number of the other laundry companies have gone so far as to offer to do work free of charge for two weeks in order to freeze independent companies out. If they succeed, the price of laundry will be raised."

"In speaking of the proposed combine of the laundries, J. G. Deegan, secretary of the California Laundry, said:

"I understand that the manager of one of the big laundries denies the report that he is in the combine, but he is at the head of the whole scheme. Practically all the laundry companies in the city except the Quality, the Home, the White Swan, the California and the Los Angeles laundries have entered the trust.

"Two years ago this same bunch tried to stifle independent laundries, but failed. Two members of the trust committee called at the California Laundry office to-day and asked the management if it would be willing to advance the price of laundry 25 per cent next Monday, regardless of whether the California people signed or not.

"The standard scale of wages at present for a driver of a house route is \$15 a week and a commission of 7 per cent on all business over \$100 which he works up on the route. I understand that if the trust is formed the salary of drivers will be cut to \$10 a week, and that the commission will be only 5 per cent on \$50 worth of business. In that case a driver would have to work longer hours for less pay than he now is receiving."

The first use of the word "strike" in its present accepted sense occurred in the London *Chronicle* in 1765. In September of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labor in the northern coal fields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for higher wages.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY.

The Douglas Company does not use the union stamp of the boot and shoe workers any more. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding about the matter and the following communication from President Tobin explains the situation:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"So many misleading articles have appeared in the public press with reference to the Douglas controversy, we issue this brief and accurate statement of facts.

"In January, 1908, the Douglas Company transferred 25 cases (600 pairs) per day of \$3.50 shoes from their No. 1 to their No. 2 factory and expressed their willingness to accept inferior work, for which they would pay the same wages as paid on their \$3.00 shoes.

"In June, 1908, they had increased the \$3.50 shoes so transferred to 1,800 pairs per day. These shoes were then transferred back to the original No. 1 factory, at which time the wages on their entire \$3.50 product, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 pairs per day, were placed under this No. 2 or reduced scale of wages, thus establishing a condition wherein no transfer had taken place, which justifies us in the conclusion that the transfer of shoes was for the purpose of securing a reduced labor cost, contrary to the arbitration method in vogue between the Douglas Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the previous nine years.

"We contended that this method of securing reduced wages was inconsistent with collective bargaining and we assert contrary to our arbitration contract with the company. The company, sustained by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, both in their right to transfer and to pay a lower labor cost, we exercised our legal and moral right to discontinue the arbitration contract at its expiration November 1, 1908. We have complied with all the decisions of the State Board of Arbitration and all our obligations under the contract without a stoppage of work in any department during ten months of disagreement as to the right of the company to transfer and to impose a new scale of wages without the consent of the union.

"Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Please bear in mind that no shoe is union made unless it bears a plain and distinct impression of the union stamp. Respectfully yours,

"BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,

"By JOHN F. TOBIN, Gen. Pres."

LABOR LAWS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

New York State Commissioner of Labor John Williams reports that "illegal child labor in our factories is gradually, but surely, decreasing." Nevertheless, he says, the problem demands constant attention. In August there were ninety-three prosecutions by the department, sixty-seven relating to the illegal employment of children. The trials before "rural justices and juries," Mr. Williams says, were discouraging.

Speaking of the eight-hour law, Mr. Williams says violations were more numerous this year than last, and he adds that sub-contractors on barge canal work are in many instances responsible. The State Department of Labor has taken steps to stop evasions and violations of the law as to the employment of men on State work.

On the Boston *Globe* the employees have organized a co-operative affair called the Salvare Co-operative Society, which sells groceries of all kinds to its members. Goods are sold at the prevailing prices in the stores, and pays in dividends to the purchasers what would go as profits to the storekeeper. The only expense connected with it is the cost of maintaining its storeroom, as the work of getting out orders is performed by members in turn during leisure time. The total sales last quarter were \$1,254.21, as against \$920.49 the previous term, so the business is growing rapidly. A dividend of 15 per cent was paid to members on sales made during the last three months.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held November 13, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Barbers, Isadore Less, vice D. Tattenham. Moved that the credentials be laid over until we hear from the International. Amendment, that the credentials be accepted and delegate seated; motion carried as amended, 31 in favor, 5 against. Delegate seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From T. D. Fennessy, representing International Typographical Union, thanking Council for the interest taken in the fight against Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times. From the Chain Makers' International Union, acknowledging receipt of donation of \$10.00. From the Citizens' Health Committee, thanking the Council for the valuable work done by the sub-committee appointed by this Council to assist in freeing the city of plague. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, expressing thanks for the assistance given in their efforts for further legislation against Asiatic immigration. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—Resolutions from the State Federation of Labor urging members of affiliated unions to demand the label of the united garment workers in purchasing shirts, overalls and suits; also urging members of the different unions to purchase nothing but union-labeled goods. Letter of thanks received from the wife and family of Chas. W. Petry. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., asking the assistance of the Council in its fight against the Art Stove Co., manufacturers of the Laurel stoves and ranges. From the San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, asking the assistance of the Council to unionize the printing plant of the Emporium. From Havana, Cuba, appealing for financial assistance. A communication from the Musicians' Union, relative to the claim of one of their members against President John W. Sweeney. Moved and seconded that this communication be referred back to the Musicians' Union; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Barbers—Business very quiet; have taken card out of thirty shops during the past thirty days; also that they would do all in their power to assist the stablemen in having Deckleman Bros. withdraw their patronage from the Golden Gate Stables. Butchers—Business good; stated that owing to the demand for help, the union had to send to outside towns for union men. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Business dull; Holmes & Co. still unfair; Schindlers Wagon Co., 160 Spear street, employs two Japanese helpers; union will hold ball on Thanksgiving Eve at Garden Rink. Shoe Clerks—Business good; urge union men to demand clerks' card; caution union men against sample shoe parlors, claiming that they employ non-union help. Milkers—Business very quiet; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair; ask for the assistance of Special Organizer Walsh. Cooks—Business good. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Ask union men to demand their card when having stoves and ranges set up in their homes. Stablemen—Extend thanks to Barbers' Union for their assistance in the matter of Deckleman Bros.; Golden Gate Stables still unfair. Retail Delivery Drivers—Reported that the circular letter appealing to union men to assist them in unionizing the stores in the Mission have not been productive of the desired results; ask the delegates to call this matter to the attention of their members. Machinists—Will hold a grand ball on November 21st, at Building Trades Temple.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Special Organizer John O. Walsh made a report of his work in visiting the various unions and of his efforts to locate the officers of the Oyster Workers and Wool Sorters and Graders. Communication from Dr. Harry G. Sherman, asking that the Council set apart a special meeting for a lecture on tuberculosis was considered. Moved that we call a special meeting for a lecture, on some Sunday afternoon, and the Secretary to

make the necessary arrangements. Amended, that Dr. Sherman be granted three-quarters of an hour next Friday evening at 9:30 p. m.; carried. Communication from the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters' Union of New York, asking the Council's assistance to have Hale Bros. and Livingston Bros. cease patronizing the unfair firm of C. F. Simons & Co. of New York; the Secretary was instructed to take this matter up with the two firms in question; report received as progressive. The credentials from the Cooks Helpers' Union, No. 110, for J. King as temporary delegate, which had been protested, were considered. Moved that the credentials be held in abeyance until the union's affairs are straightened out; in the meantime the Secretary was instructed to investigate the manner in which the credentials were issued.

The Secretary reported that the credentials had been irregularly issued, and on the Secretary's report the credentials were rejected.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported progress.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Requested further time to consider matter before them.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Drug Clerks, \$4; Soda Wagon Drivers, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Sailors, \$20; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Machine Coopers, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Rammermen, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$6; Retail Clerks, \$20; Teamsters, \$20; Waitresses, \$10; Laundry Drivers, \$12. Total, \$140.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; Union Florist, \$8; James Maher, buggy hire, \$15. Total, \$73.

Adjourned at 9:10 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary pro tem.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum next week will be remarkable in many respects. An innovation will be an entire comic opera, condensed to the vaudeville time limit, with George W. Leslie, the favorite comedian, a company of recognized principals and an attractive and capable chorus. The name of this musical offering is "The Naked Truth." Considerable interest will center in the first appearance of Hall McAllister, a native of this city, who is very popular in society and club circles. Mr. McAllister will present a one-act play entitled "The Girl of the Times." Raymond and Caverly, those two very popular German comedians, will render songs and parodies of their own composition. The Four Orans will make their first appearance in this city in an acrobatic novelty called "On The Sea Shore." Next week will be the last of Welch, Mealy & Montrose; Lew Hawkins; Morrow and Schellberg, and Staley and Birbeck in their marvelous protean act, including "The Musical Blacksmiths." A new series of Motion Pictures will conclude an entertainment that bids fair to be delightful throughout.

Labor Day has become an established institution, distinctly to the advancement of the welfare of one of the most important factors in the American prosperity and progress. It is a wholesome thing thus to set apart a certain day in the name of the workers of the country, as a recognition of their contribution to the advancement of the country and a tribute to them. It arrests national thought and concentrates attention upon the fact that this is a highly complex organization, with all the elements mutually dependent. The day is more than a holiday for the sake of rest. It affords an opportunity and it furnishes an incentive for reckoning up the situation at large from the broadest possible viewpoint. It is calculated, too, to make for a more intelligent appreciation by both sides of the great productive combination, the employer and the unemployed, of the conditions which should in justice and equity govern their relations. Every celebration of the day should score an advance toward practical lasting harmony, and thus toward the ideal state of social organization.

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Our clothes fit perfectly, because they are made especially for you. They hold their shape and last longer, because they are made by expert tailors, in our own workshops, under our personal supervision.

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"THE NAKED TRUTH," AN ORIGINAL COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, WITH GEORGE W. LESLIE AND A DOZEN MERRYMAKERS; HALL McALLISTER & CO., IN "THE GIRL OF THE TIMES"; RAYMOND AND CAVERLY; THE FOUR ORANS; WELCH, MEALY & MONTROSE; LEW HAWKINS; MORROW AND SCHELLBERG; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week—immense hit—STALEY & BIRBECK'S NOVELTY TRANSFORMATION, INTRODUCING "THE MUSICAL BLACKSMITHS."

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Single Rooms - - - \$3.00 and up per week.
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ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
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CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, ALAMEDA COUNTY.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 16, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President William Spooner. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

CREDENTIALS—Teamsters, No. 70, E. Hentzel, vice C. E. Chappell. Bakers, No. 119, F. Burkhardt, vice Chas. Bullock. Delegates elected and obligated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Cooks and Waiters' Local No. 31, asking the assistance of the Council in obtaining better conditions for their members working in Owens & Starr's restaurant, 468 Twelfth street. From the Central Labor Union of Akron, Ohio, appealing for financial aid in the defense of Ralph Brehm and John Griffin, charged with murder by one of the Werner Co's. strike-breakers; referred to the Executive Board. From the International Typographical Union, acknowledging the efforts of this Council in the campaign just closed; filed. From the Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union, No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., asking for a committee to visit local dealers in their behalf in the effort to unionize the Art Stove Company of Detroit; referred to the Business Agent. From the California State Federation of Labor, enclosing resolutions passed by the convention at San Jose during October, in opposition to Asiatic-manufactured clothing, and urging the demand for the Garment Workers' label on all clothing bought by unionists and their friends; the Central Council indorsed. From the Building Trades' Temple Committee, asking the appointment of a committee of three from this Council, and one from each affiliated union, desirous of co-operating in the erection of a labor temple in Oakland; request complied with, and the President appointed Bros. Andrews, Manning and Curran to meet on Friday evenings at 7:30 at 330 Twelfth street.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cooks and Waiters—Reported the Coffee Club, 470 Ninth street, and the Puritas restaurant, 1243 Broadway, still on the unfair list. Boot and Shoe Workers—Reported the Busy Bee shoe shop on Eleventh street unfair.

BUSINESS AGENT'S REPORT—The work of reorganizing Unions Nos. 525, 12,505 and 12,290 is well in hand; expect assistance from Bro. J. O. Walsh, special organizer. The stevedores' trouble at Howard's Wharf has been amicably adjusted for the present.

RECEIPTS—Printing Pressmen, \$3.70; Beer Bottlers, \$1.90; Retail Drivers, \$2.00; Cigarmakers, \$2.50; Teamsters, \$29.00. Total, \$39.10.

EXPENSES—Insurance, \$8.75; regulator, 50 cents; Chamber of Commerce, \$1.00; janitor, \$14.00; Business Agent, \$30.00. Total, \$54.25. Fraternally,

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the Board of Directors' meeting held November 17, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Messrs. F. B. Kirwan, C. W. Parry, S. Carter, G. Bryant, F. B. Woods, R. Tabourne, T. Drake, H. M. Prince, G. Taylor, P. Griffin, W. H. Dyer and W. Jones were admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. F. W. Wetmore, of Local No. 99, Portland, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U.

Miss J. Maclaren submitted her resignation from membership to the Board meeting held November 17th, which was duly accepted. The membership on transfer of Messrs. B. Krause, of Local No. 105, Spokane, and E. J. Murphy, Jr., of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, was annulled at the same meeting, on account of failure to comply with Federation by-laws.

The November meeting of the union was well attended and considerable interest was shown in the various matters acted upon. The constitutional amendment was passed unanimously, and reads as follows:

"The dues shall be \$6.00 per year, payable quar-

terly in advance on the first days of January, April, July and October; any member 60 years of age and having been a member for 25 consecutive years, shall be exempt from payment of all dues and assessments."

The Uniform Committee presented recommendations modifying certain details of the report concurred in by the October meeting of the union. The recommended changes were adopted, as was also the committee's entire plan relative to the materials to be used in the making of uniforms, cost of same, tailoring firm to be employed, etc. The Uniform Committee has been empowered to survey uniforms that may require but slight alteration, and order such alteration by the selected tailoring firm. Any member desiring to have a uniform made, or altered, will have to confer with the Uniform Committee, consisting of Messrs. Frank Hyman, A. A. Greenbaum, L. N. Ritzau, M. F. Walten and D. M. Wright, which will meet each Monday, for a month, at 12:30 p. m., at headquarters. The requirements in the matter of the use of the regulation union uniform take effect from and after March 1, 1909. The penalty for disregard of the uniform law is \$5.00 for each offense, and the prospects are favorable for a strict enforcement of the law.

The following nominations have been made by the Nomination Committee, as candidates for office for the year 1909:

For President—C. H. Cassasa and H. Menke.

For Vice-President—D. M. Wright.

For Recording Secretary—John A. Keogh.

For Financial Secretary—A. S. Morey.

For Treasurer—Theo. Eisfeldt.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Peckham.

For Directors—F. Borgel, T. W. Bryson, F. J. Epstein, D. Foley, I. Francks, A. A. Greenbaum, J. Green, W. R. Hughes, L. Horst, G. Kenney, W. H. Kretschmer, G. Keil, F. Heitmann, G. W. Lerond, R. Logar, J. J. Matheson, E. Magnus, C. Miltner, W. H. Nolting, W. Oesterreicher, C. S. Packard, E. A. Platt, T. Peckham, P. Sapiro, A. Spadina, W. Stross, S. J. Tully and F. C. Zeh.

For Delegate to A. F. of M. Convention—F. Borgel, L. Bruck, John A. Keogh, G. Kenney, E. Magnus, H. Menke, J. F. Fitzgerald and S. J. Tully.

For Delegate to California State Federation of Labor—Theo. Eisfeldt, J. Green, H. Menke and C. T. Schuppert.

For Delegates to S. F. Labor Council—M. Mannheim, G. Selo, J. W. Spencer and C. T. Schuppert.

For Delegates to Alameda County Central Labor Council—J. J. Matheson, C. Porep and J. D. Scott.

An important proposed constitutional amendment was submitted to the meeting held on November 12th, providing that members acting in any way detrimental to the interest of the union shall be subject to discipline of the Board of Directors. Consideration of the amendment will take place at the December union meeting.

Mr. J. Harris, musical director of the "Hans and Nix" Company, and a member of Local No. 127, Bay City, Michigan, was reported playing at the Macdonough Theatre, Oakland, on November 13, 14 and 15.

The lockout of shipbuilders in Stettin, Germany, which threatened to spread all over the country and involves upward of a hundred thousand men, has been settled. The strikers agreed to a compromise—to work overtime to finish a ship and accept pay for it.

Reports come out of China that the working people of that country are slowly awakening and organizing. The movement seems to be directed by college students, some of whom studied in Europe and America and absorbed some modern ideas. The organizations are not only industrial, but political as well and revolutionary in character.

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Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
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AMONG THE UNIONS.

The retail delivery drivers are earnestly striving to have the trade unionists of San Francisco—especially in the Mission—assist them by asking for the union card or button whenever goods are delivered to the house. By so doing the drivers will be aided in the effort to maintain a workday that enables them to have a little leisure time. The cause is good. Let's help it along.

* * *

The butchers will work until 8 o'clock on Thanksgiving eve., and will enjoy the next day as a national holiday. At the last meeting of No. 115, four applicants for membership were initiated. On November 21st—to-morrow night—there will be held a masquerade ball in the Mission rink.

* * *

The waiters have added fifty to their membership during the past thirty days. An improvement is reported in the condition of trade, especially since the down-town movement started. The proposition to collect a per capita tax for the funeral fund has been abandoned. It is believed the dues at present charged are ample to provide for all claims of this nature.

* * *

Coopers' Union, No. 131, gave an enjoyable smoker in the Labor Temple last week. The program was varied, and the committee in charge saw that the guests were well provided for. Frank Steffens, S. Hollis and Frank Pryor delivered addresses.

* * *

The first annual memorial service of San Francisco Lodge, No. 21, Theatrical Mechanical Association of the United States and Canada, will be held on Wednesday, November 25, 1908, at 11 a. m., in the Alcazar Theatre. An appropriate program has been arranged.

* * *

Last Monday night the steam laundry workers donated \$25.00 to the striking machinists on the Denver & Rio Grande system. Twenty-two applicants for membership were initiated. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ball on Saturday evening, December 5th.

* * *

The sailors have donated \$100 to the striking machinists on the Denver & Rio Grande system. The union will be addressed by the local branch of the National Red Cross Society on "first aid to the injured."

* * *

The sugar workers nominated officers last Tuesday night. The election will be held on December 15th.

* * *

Bartenders' Union, No. 41, admitted one member at the last meeting, received ten applications, paid out sick benefits, and re-employed a physician.

* * *

Henry Baker will represent the iron molders in the Labor Council, in the place of Thomas H. Dowd.

* * *

The waitresses met last Monday night in their headquarters at 925 Golden Gate avenue and celebrated their first evening meeting. Heretofore they have met during the afternoon of the regular day. Three candidates were initiated, and several applications referred to the committee on investigation.

* * *

F. M. Wynkoop of the Vallejo Typographical Union will act as correspondent to the LABOR CLARION for the central body of his city.

* * *

The janitors will give a high jinks next Monday night in the Labor Temple.

* * *

Andrew Furuseth, E. Ellison and P. B. Gill will represent the sailors at their convention to be held in New Orleans on November 30th. An effort will be made to have the 1909 gathering held in San Francisco.

* * *

The Vallejo unionists are co-operating to make the launching of the collier *Prometheus* a complete success. The date set is Saturday, December 5th. Ad-

vance reports from Vallejo state that the vessel is a triumph of mechanical skill.

* * *

Richard Caverly of the boilermakers was presented with a beautiful framed testimonial of resolutions on the evening of November 9th by his former associates of Vallejo. The recipient of the esteem of the boilermakers responded in a feeling manner.

* * *

Arthur A. Hay was elected a delegate to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council by a substantial majority over his opponent. Mr. Hay's services to the labor movement of Southern California were recognized by the adoption of a special resolution asking for his retention in the field.

* * *

The Joint Council of Teamsters held a meeting last Monday evening. Important business was transacted. Efforts will be made to adjust the differences between the teamsters of Point Richmond and the stablemen of this city. It is believed the efforts to install an eight-hour day for ambulance drivers will prove successful.

* * *

Geo. W. Price, the new president of the barbers, will serve as special organizer for a limited period. Members are urged to complete their returns on the sale of tickets for the ball to replenish the sick fund.

* * *

The carpenters of Havana have appealed to the San Francisco Labor Council asking for financial assistance, as many of the men of that place are out of employment and are in distress. The matter will be looked into by the executive committee. The letter was written in Spanish, and M. P. Scott of the waiters made a hit last Friday night in the role of interpreter. Mr. Scott is able to converse in several languages.

* * *

Cooks' Union, No. 44, reports that they have fewer unemployed than the month previous. Some new restaurants and eating houses have opened recently, giving employment to more men.

* * *

The Shoe Clerks' Union, in a circular to organized labor, requests all union men to refrain from patronizing sample shoe parlors, alleging that most of these shops employ non-union help.

* * *

In compliance with a request from its international headquarters, the Ship and Machine Blacksmiths' Union has levied a weekly assessment of 15 cents on all working members for the support of the striking mechanics of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

* * *

The Bakers' Union is still working with the foreign bakers, and the organizer reports that a number are joining the union ranks. An effort will be made to unionize the drivers for foreign bakeries.

* * *

The Anti-Japanese Laundry League of this city is advised that the League of Vallejo at its last meeting had a very large attendance, showing that the movement in that city to oust the Asiatics out of the laundry business is meeting with favor. The union has decided to communicate with all the patrons of Japanese laundrymen in various ways and endeavor to have them patronize white laundries in preference to "giving employment to a class that does not in any way assist the municipality or enrich the government."

* * *

Walter Macarthur addressed the Council of Jewish Women at California Hall on the 12th inst. His subject was "The union label—its purposes and uses," and his masterly treatment of the topic earned him the close attention of all present. The president of the Council, Mrs. J. C. Levy, highly complimented Mr. Macarthur on the conclusion of his speech.

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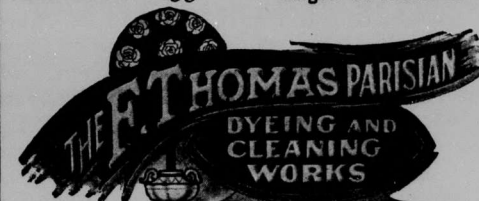
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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to the Typographical Union, will meet in Labor Temple Hall next Monday afternoon, November 23d. A full attendance of members is desired. The officers expect to have the full returns of the International referendum vote to read to the meeting.

* * *

Don't forget the union label of the trades connected with the labor movement. Not only the label, but the union card and button should also be our wards. We can always do missionary work for these emblems. The retail delivery drivers are striving to gain conditions of employment that should appeal to all. They are making an effort in the Mission district to build up their membership. Don't forget to ask the driver for his button.

* * *

The equal suffrage agitation in England seems to be gaining ground rapidly. In the newspapers last Tuesday it was stated that out of 670 members of the House of Commons, 420 are pledged to vote for the women's suffrage bill. As in other countries, the wily politicians are endeavoring to smother consideration. The bill is in committee, and other questions have precedence because they have been on the files longer, so the gentlemen in control say.

* * *

Mme. Melba, the world-famous song bird, is the latest notable adherent to equal suffrage. She says she has been impelled to join the movement for humanitarian reasons. She recently visited Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and other large industrial centers, and the poverty of the work-women touched her heart. It compelled her to believe that their condition could be bettered if the influence of women was used in selecting members in Parliament. She also sees political justice in the demand for woman suffrage. She believes strongly in the wisdom of the lawmakers of Australia, who have enfranchised women. "There is also," she adds, "the familiar claim that women like myself should not be denied the power which is given to our butlers and grooms."

* * *

Gen. John M. Wilson, of the United States Army, told some sweet girl graduates recently that 3,045 women in the United States are preaching the gospel, 113 are wood-choppers 31 are brakemen, 91 sextons, 5,000 barbers, 8 makers of steel boilers, 10 baggage-masters and 45 locomotive engineers, besides other odd occupations.

Household Hints and Recipes.

BLEACHES FOR TAN.—Buttermilk is supposed to be a simple bleach for tan, the liquid being applied frequently. A stronger bleach is made by fresh horseradish grated in vinegar, a tablespoonful of the former to a cupful of the latter. The skin is moistened with this frequently through the day and at night.

EXERCISE THE ARMS.—Sweeping is a good exercise for developing the forearm; also lifting a slight weight and grasping it firmly. The object is to use the hands in such a way as to bring up the cords and muscles of the arms. Closing the hands, with the fingers lying in the palms, and then pressing down the fingers, will use the muscle above the wrist, and is developing.

HINTS FOR VEGETABLE COOKING.

Vegetables are baked, roasted, fried or boiled, and are used for making a great variety of dishes. The most common way of cooking them is in boiling water, although steaming is frequently employed as a method of cooking vegetables, and is similar in principle to boiling in water.

The simpler the method of cooking and serving vegetables the better. A properly grown and well cooked vegetable will be palatable and readily digestible. Badly cooked, water soaked vegetables very generally cause digestive disturbances which are often serious. Nearly every vegetable may be cooked so that with plain bread it will form a palatable course by itself.

Green vegetables, roots and tubers should be crisp and firm when put on to cook. If for any reason

a vegetable has lost its firmness and crispness it should be soaked in very cold water until it becomes plump and crisp. With new vegetables this will only be a matter of minutes, while old roots and tubers often require many hours. All vegetables should be thoroughly cleaned just before being put on to cook. Vegetables that form in heads, such as cabbages, cauliflower and brussels sprouts, should be soaked, heads turned down, in salted cold water, to which a few spoonfuls of vinegar may be added. If there are worms or other forms of animal life in these vegetables they will crawl out.

To secure the best results, all vegetables except the dried legumes must be put in boiling water and the water must be made to boil again as soon as possible after the vegetables have been added and must be kept boiling until the cooking is finished. Herbaceous vegetables should boil rapidly all the time. With tubers, roots, cauliflower, etc., the ebullition should not be so violent as to break the vegetables. Green beans and peas when removed from the pod must also be cooked gently, that is, just simmer. When the pods and all are used they are to be cooked rapidly like the herbaceous vegetables.

To secure the most appetizing and palatable dishes, only fresh, tender vegetables should be cooked. If, however, green beans, peas, etc., have grown until a little too old, a very small piece of baking soda added to the water in which they are boiled makes them more tender and helps to retain the color. Too much soda injures the flavor and an excess should be carefully avoided. A little soda may also be used to advantage if the water is quite hard.

During the cooking of all vegetables the cover must be drawn to one side of the stewpan to allow the volatile bodies liberated by the heat to pass off in the steam. All vegetables should be thoroughly cooked, but the cooking should stop while the vegetable is still firm. This, of course, does not apply to vegetables that are cooked in soups, purees, etc. The best seasoning for most vegetables is salt and good butter.

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Leege, President B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00

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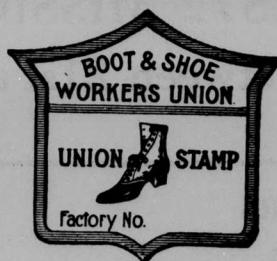
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The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tournay; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

BOSTON, MASS.

LIST OF UNION OFFICERS.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.

†Monotype machines.

‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunst, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
 (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (179) *Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 () *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (10) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
 (188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
 (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Divisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.
 (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.

- (82) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (192) Sunset Press, 3373 Mission.
 (49) *Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (62) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

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TAKE
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that **CARRIES**
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The German Savings and Loan Society

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Saturdays from - - - 10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky. Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton. Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 3 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church. Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak. Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway. Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin. Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave. Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave. Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th. Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom. J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street. Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets. Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover. Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave. C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street. New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House. Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave. People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road. American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn. Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore. S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third. Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore. Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore. Pragers, Jones and Market. Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market. Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery. Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market. Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore. A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth. Tom Dillon, 712 Market. Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission. McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness. Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission. Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third. J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street. Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave. C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission. Brunton & Adams, 93 Third. Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street. Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

FAIR LISTS

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Battling Nelson is writing a book. He told an interviewer that he would restrict the advertising to four pages, and charge \$1,000 a page. There is nothing cheap about the battler. After his present vocation fails, he has a chance to make a fortune in the advertising field.

Henry A. Hunter, formerly of the *Chronicle*, visited town during the week. He is doing well in the poultry business at Windsor, Sonoma County.

Boston Allied Printing Trades Council has decided that henceforth none of the affiliated printing trades unions can make an agreement with employers without first submitting it to the Council for approval.

Shortly after the levy of the 10 per cent assessment the newspaper writers of Columbus, Ohio, surrendered their charter, and now their salaries have been cut and they lose indefinitely much more than the amount of the assessment.

According to a dispatch in the *Portland Oregonian* from Salem, Ore., dated November 4th, the Typographical Union of that city has taken away the union label from the office of State Printer W. S. Duniway, because of his "refusal to sign an agreement to employ none but union printers." Duniway contends that "it is a State office and its doors should not be closed against any workman because he does not belong to a union." On the other hand, the officers of the union take the position that "though Duniway is State Printer, his printing office is not a State office, since he owns the plant and is paid by measure, while he employs the printers and pays them out of his own pocket." It is said that practically all of the State officials have demanded that the union label be placed on the printed copies of their biennial reports. The printers now employed by Duniway are union men.

During the first half of this year 66 newspapers were admitted to second-class postage and 94 dailies ceased publication.

Frankfort, Ind., has a new scale, to take effect January 1, 1909, giving an increase of \$2 a week for floormen and operators.

The Philadelphia *Times* recently carried the label on its first page and has its 30 delivery wagons decorated with the same.

On October 1st the ad and floormen on newspapers in Erie, Pa., received the second yearly raise provided by a three-year contract.

The pension system of the International Typographical Union, in effect for two months, has received very favorable comment from various sources.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

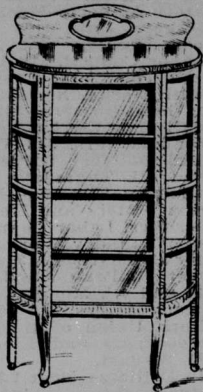
The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Guadalupe Dairy.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.
United Cigar Stores.

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. **

The Question of Furnishing a Home is An Important One,
But It is Easily Answered by That One Word—

CREDIT



\$1 a Week
Buys This China Closet That's How Liberal We Are

These days it is quite possible for any one to enjoy Home Comforts, yes, even Luxuries, though their means be very limited and their income small.

Simply come to our store, —Pick out your goods— Tell us who you are—Pay down what you can and the rest as you can.

Our Credit Prices are the Same as if You Paid Spot Cash

Newman's FURNITURE
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND WOMEN
2200-2212 Mission Street
The BIG Installment House—Mission at 18th

Less Money
Better
Goods

Pickett-Atterbury Co.

92 THIRD STREET, Nr. Mission
Aronson Building

One Year
Down Town

Business Is
Good

Men's
Suits and
Overcoats

The kind that gives satisfaction. We personally see that every suit is properly fitted—of course we have clerks and they all belong to the Union, but one of the bosses looks over every suit sale, so you can't go wrong—we are just as particular as you are because

Satisfaction
or Your
Money Back

WE WANT BOOSTERS.

Suits, Overcoats & Cravenettes

\$10 to \$30

Less
Money
Better Goods

Jas. G. Maguire

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SHOW US YOUR CARD; If it is for the current month, we'll allow you a discount of 5 per cent on all shoes purchased before January 1st.

Crawford Shoes

ARE UNION MADE AND WORN BY UNION MEN

Be sure of your shoes; no other article of wearing apparel offers more fraud inducements to unscrupulous manufacturers. As the Union Stamp stands for certain labor conditions which common justice demands—so "CRAWFORD" on a shoe is an absolute guarantee of the honesty of that shoe. No permanent business reputation was ever established on fraudulent practice—BE SURE OF THAT.

The Crawford Stub

Easiest Shoe in Town for Men

Made on lines which are gracefully natural—it guarantees absolute comfort without offending good taste. This shape affords ample room for all toes, properly locates ball of the foot, snugly fits the heel and instep, fully supports the foot arch.

MADE IN ALL GOOD LEATHERS—
DIFFERENT WEIGHTS
HIGH OR LOW CUT PATTERNS

One good style is made of plump box-calf-skin, with viscolized sole of double weight. A cracker-jack for bad weather.



The Stub
In All
Leathers

\$4

Union
Made

For Men Exclusively
Crawford Shoe Store

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